One lot of Cambric Corset Covers, high neck, worth \$1; Monday only.

75c

One lot of Cambric Corset Covers, low neck, worth \$1.25; Monday only. Corset Covers at 85c, 95c, \$1, former prices \$1.50 to \$2; Monday only.

\$1.45

Children's Reefer Jackets, sizes 6 to 12, worth \$2.50 and \$3; Monday only.

Chenille Curtains

That were \$15, now \$8.65 a pair; that were \$10, now \$5.78 a pair; that were \$8 50, now \$4.78 a pair; that were \$7, now \$3.98 a pair. Laundered Shirt Waists at 59c. Cheapest garment in the market.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

Monday's Window Bargains

One entire window devoted to Screens, from single panel to five fold from 84e up.

up.
9c Finger Bowls
49c Cruets
65c Etched Tumblers,
5e dozen
33c Sauce Dishes
15e Sauce Dishes
43c Sherbets
59c Celerys
Bon Bons
240 56-piece Tea Sets8

-ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER & LEE

CAUGHT THE KING BEE

President Beatty, of the Saloon Keepers' Union, to Be Tried.

Patrolman Ceinar Arrests Beatty's Bartender-Ten Charges to Be Filed Against the Proprietor.

Thomas Rose, bartender for William Beatty, proprietor of the Shelby House, No. 541 Shelby street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by patrolman Ceinar on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. The police authorities have made ineffectual attempts for months past to arrest Beatty and his bartender, for there was positive evidence that the saloon was open every Sunday. On many occasions the officers have been detailed to watch this saloon, and were told to use every effort to make an arrest. Beatty is president of the saloon keepers' union, and when the present administration signified its intention of closing the saloons on Sunday he, in behalf of the union, made a strong remonstrance

against such action. Beatty is also an editor of the "Right and Freedom," a local paper that is published in the interests of the liquor element. Beatty's actions, in his defiance of the liquor laws, have been of such a character that a strong effort was made to stop the Sunday violations at his place.

Patrolman Ceinar, who is a new officer, was detailed yesterday morning to devote efforts in detecting Beatty, who, was reported at roll-call yesterday morning, was doing the usual Sunday business. Patrolman Ceinar, dressed in citizen's clothes, was admitted about 12 o'clock with a number of customers. He did not buy any drinks, but sat apart from the other loungers. Some of the customers at first bought only light drinks, such as ginger ale, cider and the like. Patrolman Ceinar waited for over two hours in order that he might get sufficient evi-dence that intoxicating drinks were being sold. During all this time he remained apart from the other customers, and for some unaccountable reason his presence did not seem to bother the unsuspecting bartender. At a moment when there were eight customers in the room, all of whom were drinking intoxicants, and also prothe patrolman self known, and announced that Rose, the bartender, was under arrest for selling liquor on Sunday. The customers fled precipitately, while Beatty and Rose ineffectually attempted to conceal their surprise and disgust. They attempted to argue the case with patrolman Ceinar, but he was obdurate, and informed the bartender that he would be conveyed to the police station in the patrol wagon, according to the new rule of Superintendent Powell which has been rigidly enforced. Rose's crestfallen appearance failed to touch the hearts of the officers at the police station, and he was put in the "cage" until Beatty afterwards arrived with ready cash to go

Superintendent Powell has decided to file ten charges against Beatty. Rose will be tried on charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Beatty will also be prosecuted for the same offense, according to that section of the law that states that the proprietor of a saloon, if present when liquor is being sold at unlawful hours, is equally guilty with his bartender in violating the law. As there were eight customers drinking at the time of the arrest, he will be prosecuted on eight charges for this offense. It has also long been known that gambling was flourishing in the building, but, as in the case of the liquor violations, no evidence could be secured that would warrant an arrest. Yesterday information was gathered by the police which it is thought will be sufficient to make a case against him. Beatty will be arrested and charged with keeping a gambling nouse and also for gambling Superintendent Powell stated last night that he is confident that the charges will hold.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. W. H. Ashinger, who has been the guest of her mother, has returned to her home in Connersville.

Mr. E. B. Heywood and daughter Eliza-beth, of Burlington, Ia., are visiting J. B. Heywood and family.

Mrs. James D. Eaglesfield, of Park avenue and Seventeenth street, will not receive to-day or next Monday because of illness in the family.

Mrs. J. B. Leake, of Chicago, formerly of this city, is visiting Mrs. H. C. New-comb, No. 275 North Tennessee street. They will be at home, informally, to friends, to-morrow afternoon.

To-night, at the Propylaeum, will be given an Easter dancing party under the auspices of the following ladies: Mesdames Claude Matthews, George G. Tanner, C. S. Denny, E. B. McOuat, Geo. N. Catterson, O. B. Jameson, G. A. Carstensen, Jas. M. Winters, Geo. C. Hitt, Thos. L. Sullivan, Henry R. Bliss, Chas. B. Rockwood.

McCarty Got the Worst of It. Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock William McCarty, in an intoxicated condition, went to the resort at No. 1661/2 West Washington street and stated that he intended to demolish the place. He attempted to throw a much smaller man down the stairs, but Mc-Carty got the worst of it. He immediately

his way to the stairway when he was ar-rested by patrolmen Bolen and Leppert. . New Side-Boards at Wm. L. Elder's.

went down to the sidewalk-and wrenched

an iron handle from a pump, and was on

GOT BLUE ENVELOPES

Wholesale Discharges of Monon and Big Four Conductors.

A High Official Says His Company Has Been Robbed by Certain Conductors-Other Claims.

There was considerable excitement yester-day in railroad circles over the wholesale discharge of conductors on the Big Four system. Officials of other roads having Indianapolis terminals are reticent, while the employes are alarmed. The report freely circulated yesterday regarding the action of the Monon is denied by one of the officials. Last night it was reported that sixteen Monon conductors had been dicharged and that half the passenger conductors on the entire system were to be dismissed. Of the entire number of passenger conductors employed by the Big Four 10 per cent. have been dismissed within the last week. On Friday five conductors were dropped on the Chicago division of the road, and on the St. Louis branch the same number of men were discharged. Four were dismissed on the C., W. & M. (Michigan division), three on the Indianapolis division (west end), and six on other divisions of the road. On Friday and Saturday four conductors on the Peoria & Eastern division received notice of dismissal, which swelled the list of decapitated employes to twenty-seven. Five were dismissed on the Cairo & Danville division of the Big Four. It is reported that through the "spotter" system the Ohio & Mississippi railway, now a part of the B. & O. Southwestern system, is about to dis-

charge a number of men. Officials of the Big Four make no attempt to secrete the cause of the wholesale discharge of their men, but, instead, speak freely regarding the matter. The rumor that the move is intended as a blow to the Order of Railway Conductors is denied. The officers announce flatly and without reserve that it was necessary to get rid of a set of men who declined to deal honestly with the road. To the pernicious system of "knocking down" the entire trouble is attributed. It is claimed by Big Four officials that the question of an employe's Brotherhood prin-ciples is not alluded to if he is disposed to act honestly and squarely with the com-The omcials say that it is the custon of the Big Four corporation to watch its men, and at intervals of every two years detectives or "spotters" are sent out on evularities of passenger conductors. One of the leading officials of the roads contended last night that there is nothing particularly startling in the fact that twenty-seven men have been dischaged within the last two days. He explained that such a move is not infrequent, and must be made every few years to protect the interests of the stock-

A year ago the collector system was inaugurated on the Big Four as an experi-ment. It was thought that by taking the collection of fares out of the hands of the conductors the temptation to defraud the road would be removed and the interests of all thereby promoted. The collector system proved expensive, and it was decided by the management that the plan would not pay in the end. Collectors were taken off several months ago and the old plan was put into operation. It appears that the rascality has not been confined to any one division of the road, but that it pervaded

the entire system. AN OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT. Many of the conductors discharged last week were from the ranks of the oldest and most trustworthy employes of the road. This is considered by the officials as a feature particularly distressing. In speaking of the matter last night one of

the high officials said: "It is true that the Big Four was com-pelled to rid itself of a large number of passenger conductors. The fact that 10 per cent, of the men were discharged is considered by the officials as one of the deplorable events in the history of the road. But affairs had reached that condition where something had to be done. company does not intend to dodge the question as to why these men were dismissed. They were dismissed simply because the temptation to steal from the road was too great. They were unable to withstand the desire to take what did not belong to them, and fell into the net. There is no denial of the fact that the evidence against these men was worked up by spotters. These detectives were placed in at least one car on each train, and could not fail to witness the irregularities practiced by conductors. It is a notorious fact that within the last few months from 60 to 70 per cent. of the cash fares collected by our conductors were held out. The men adopted a number of plans to defraud the road. The favorite scheme was the confiscation of cash fares. Another plan was the sale of tickets to scalpers. A passenger supplied with a ticket would tender it to the conductor, instead of punching the pastboard, would hold it out, make no report, and at an early opportunity dispose of it to a broker. This plan was frequently worked. During the employment of collectors this system of ticket selling was obviated. When the collector took up a ticket he was compelled to place it on the hook he carried strapped to his person for that purpose. When a collector reported to the company his tickets were taken from the hook. By this plan collectors were unable

to barter tickets.' "It is an unfortunate fact that passenger conductors are brought into contact with great temptations to rob the road There is not an hour in the day that cash fares are not tendered, and to the conductor who is overliving his means there seems to be an uncontrollable desire to hold out a part. He believes that there is no chance of detection, and in many cases he is permitted to carry on the deception for years. The entire trouble lies in the fact that passenger conductors live beyond their means. A regularly employed Big Four conductor can easily earn \$120 a month. Many of them make as high as men and their ways it would appear that this sum would prove sufficient to support the employe comfortably. Such is not the case. Unfortunately, passenger conductors, when not on their trains, are brought into contact with a class of men who live high, spend money lavishly, and he in-stances gamble. Herein lies the secret of the trouble. There are passenger conductors employed on roads leading into this city who spend from four to five hundred dollars a month. This amount outreaches their salaries, and the only alternative is to get even at the expense of the road. This unpleasant matter is distressing to the officials of the Big Four. It is not believed that a conspiracy existed between the men by which a system of fraud was to be worked in collusion. It is simply an individual attempt on each man's part to hold himself above water, and he grasped the only plan in sight.' A dispatch from Danville, Ill., last night stated that the "spotter" system em-ployed on the Cairo and Danville division

of the Big Four resulted yesterday in the discharge of five passenger conductors. ON THE MONON. It is well known that spotters have been on the Monon lines the last three weeks, and it was reported yesterday that as a result every passenger conductor on the main line and with one exception on the Indianapolis division had or would receive a "blue" envelope within the next twenty-four hours, but there was no official here to confirm the statement, although a new man came in as conductor on the fast express yesterday, ar-

J. Q. Van Winkle, general superintendent of the Big Four lines, was seen last evening. He stated that he had nothing to say regarding the matter except that twenty-seven men had been dismissed on the Big Four and four on the Peoria & Eastern, and he could not say how many more would go. On each division there were extra men or local freight conductors who understood the running of trains as well as most of those discharged, and had had experience enough to enable them to collect tickets and run the trains on time. As stated in the Journal on Saturday the whole affair both on the Big Four and on the Peoria & Eastern has been under the direction of C. E. Schaff, general utility man of President Ingalls, and he simply notifies the proper officials of each division that such a conductor must be discharged and his place filled by some competent man in the line of promotion. The trouble has been brewing for some time. Last fall the ticket collectors were employed on different divisions and for a time, it is stated, cash collections showed up very satisfactorily, but of late they have not. At first it was thought the cause was the light traffic, but investigation showed, it is stated, that some of the conductors were living in a manner which they could not afford on \$125 a month and in some cases more than that sum.

Some of the dismissed conductors say that C. E. Schaff is bitterly opposed to the unions, and is taking this method to get even with them, but there is really no grounds for such a statement, says one of the Big Four officials. Then the fact that on other roads conductors are being dropped

shows that there is no intention to attack the unions, as intimated. Spotters are yet at work on the Ohio & Mississippi, and, it is stated, a number of conductors will, within the next day or two, be dismissed.

ONLY WORK EIGHT HOURS.

Carpenters' Union Adopts a Scale for the Coming Season.

The local Carpenters' Union met in its hall, at 171/2 South Meridian street, yesterday afternoon with an unprecedented attendance. There were almost seven hundred members there. It was the day for considering the trade rules for 1894, and those of 1893 were adopted after some discussion. These rules provide that members of the union shall be paid 30 . nts an hour and shall only work eight hours a day. Within the last four months, owing to the large number of men out of employment, the rule of last year has not been strictly enforced, but it will be beginning to-day. Officers of the union say they do not believe there will be any attempt on the part of the bosses to break down the scale. If the bosses refuse to pay the scale there will be a meeting of the union called to take action. In their resolutions adopted yesterday the carpenters ask that carpenters from abroad stay away from the city, as there will hardly be sufficient work for the home carpenters the coming season.

SHE KILLED HERSELF

Mrs. Ella Pierce Dead Either from Accident or Suicide.

A Hearse-Driver's Wife Dies in Bed After Noon with a Pistol by Her Side.

Mrs. Ella Pierce, aged twenty-eight years, wife of Charles Pierce, residing at No. 69 Muskingum street, yesterday, shortly after noon, shot and killed herself. When seen by her neighbors and husband a short time before she committed the deed she appeared in the best of health and spirits. Pierce drives a hearse for Flanner & Buchanan, and works every other night. Saturdey night was his night off, and Pierce noticed nothing unusual in his wife's conduct. Yesterday morning he worked and went home shortly before 12 o'clock to dinner. Mrs. Pierce had everything in readiness, and progressed without unusual incident. Pierce left the house about fifteen minutes after the noon hour and was getting ready to go to a funeral when a neighbor rushed into the office and announced that his wife had shot herself through the heart. He hurried to his home, which is but a short distance from the office, but before he arrived his wife was dead.

The house in which Pierce lives is a double two-story frame. He resides in the north half. Mrs. Winters lives in the other side. She was preparing dinner when she heard the muffled report of a revolver. Even though the report was somewhat smothered, she knew that the shot had been fired close by.

She rushed to the front door, but could see no one. The hallway in front leads into the front rooms of the two sides of the house. She put her ear to the door leading into Pierce's room and heard moans, as if some one was in great pain. Mrs. Winters opened the door, which was unlocked, and was greeted with a startling sight. Mrs. Pierce was in bed, en-tirely covered up by the bed clothing, with the exception of her head and shoulders. She was gasping and moving her hands to

The bed clothing was ablaze in several places, and Mrs. Winters, thinking that the flames would soon assume large proportions, and without attempting to extinguish them, for she was very much excited, rushed from the house to arouse the neighbors, all the while crying that Mrs. Pierce had shot herself and that the house was on fire. A number of the neighbors who had heard the report and who were also aroused by the cries of Mrs. Winters hurried into the house. The flames had died out. Mrs. Pierce was now struggling feebly and was breathing with difficulty. In a few moments she was dead. Pierce at this moment arrived, but was too late to see his wife alive. Dr. S. E. Earp and Coroner Beck, in the meanwhile, had been notified, and arrived within a few moments of each other a short time after the woman had died. The coroner investigated, and found the revolver, a 32 calibre, with which she had committed the deed, lying on the left side of the bed. Mrs. Pierce had undressed herself. The revolver was close to her right side, near the shoulder. The bullet entered the body above the heart, passed throught it and the liver, and came out at

her lower left side. The coroner was sur-

prised that death was not instantaneous,

The bullet was found buried in the bed

Pierce had been married about seven months. Mrs. Pierce's maiden name was Harding, and she originally came from Petersburg, this State. Her father is dead, but her mother is still living in Petersburg, having recently married a man named Pierce stated that the revolver with which Mrs. Pierce had shot herself had been kept in the house since they were married on account of him being away from home a great deal at nights, and Mrs. Pierce being afraid to remain alone without some means of protection. Pierce stated that his wife generally slept with the revolver under her pillow. This fact gave rise to the belief that her death was due to the accidental discharge of the weapon. Feeling sleepy, possibly, and de-ciding to go to bed for the afternoon, she got the weapon from a bureau drawer and was placing it under her pillow when the weapon was discharged. Mr. Pierce unable to assign any reason why she should commit such an act. The only mysterious thing about the affair to him is that she undressed herself and went to bed at that time of day. She was accustomed to take short naps in the afternoon, but she generally laid down on the sofa or on the bed without undressing. The body will be taken to Petersburg, Mrs. Pierce's former home, for burial.

THE LETTER READ AGAIN.

Dr. Taylor's Resignation Again Before First BaptistChurch.

As there were but a few members of the First Baptist Church present at the quarterly business meeting held last Friday night the pastor, Rev. W. F. Taylor, asked the clerk of the church to read the communication then handed in yesterday at the communion service, when a much larger representation of the church membership was present. The

letter is as follows: "The First Baptist Church of Seattle, Wash., has for the second time within the past three months sent me an urgent call to become its pastor. This call I am convinced after prayerful consideration is also from the Lord. The field in that growing city affords opportunities for service and for sacrifice that are unsurpassed in this country. I am needed there. As I could not delay my reply to the of our regular business meeting, and as a special meeting seemed unnecessary, I was constrained, before sending you this official notice, to accept the call. I therefore hereby hand you my resignation as pastor of your church, to take effect the day after the third Sunday in the month of May. At that time I shall have served you as pastor for the term of five full years.

"While this act will separate me from some of the dearest friends of my life, I shall have the assurance that the friendship and Christian relations formed here will outlast even death itself. Among these friends, and without asking his consent, I must make mention of Rev. Dr. Henry Day, once, for so many years, your pastor. His approbation so kindly given has been a source of honest pride and an inspiration to me in all my work. He has continued his ministrations to your church through his unobtrusive councils and assistance to me. Let me pay this just tribute to the predecessor

"May the God of peace and of wisdom guide and may His blessing rest upon you for evermore.

The Right of Men. "The Right of Men" was the subject for discussion before the Progress Club yesterday afternoon. Noah Harris, who was billed for a paper on the subject, was not present and the subject was taken up by the club generally. Thomas J. Hudson made the first speech. The trend of the opinion was that the inalienable rights of men referred to in the Declaration of Independence had been taken away. Mr. Hudson thought the remedy was in the repeal of laws favoring classes.

Superior bread flour at Van Pelt's,

NOWALBERT SAHM, P.M.

Several Little Incidents Attend the Postoffice Transfer.

Presentations to Messrs. Thompson and Craft-Thomas Colbert May Not Get His Position.

Indianapolis has a new postmaster. The fact that she was to have one has been known for some time, but he did not take possession until yesterday, when the transfer was accomplished and Albert H. Sahm is now in the office for four years to come. The proceeding was marked with some very pleasant features. The retiring postmaster, Edward P. Thompson, was presented with one of the handsomest gold watches that ever figured in an affair of this sort. It was the gift of the entire force, and Mr. Thompson was greatly affected by the unexpected incident. Harry K. Milhouse, one of the clerks, made a bright little presentation speech in Mr. forgiveness with a chronic state of dis-trust. Forgiveness is the putting away of Thompson's office just prior to the formal resentment where injury has been received, and the renewal of kindly relations. Its transfer, and after taking a moment or so to collect himself Mr. Thompson responded, kindly feeling based upon the recognition of repentance. It is not pity, which is sympathy for suffering beneath us; nor benevolence, which is active desire to help telling his force how greatly he appreciated this recognition on their part of the pleasant relations which had existed between the needy; nor toleration, which is wrong them for so long. He said it had always passively endured; nor even anger cooled, which is but the ashes of transient heat. It is wrong keenly feit but fully forgiven. He who possesses the spirit of forgiveness been his endeavor to cultivate the warmest possible feelings between himself and his employes during his long connection with must banish hate from his soul and must the office and he felt from this testimonial possess a constant willingness to pardon offense. It is not compromise with evil. If they brother offend thee, rebuke him and that he had succeeded as fully as he could desire. He took occasion to compliment forgive him if he repent. It is not an easy thing to forgive. Our natural disposition is against it. Prudence argues caution in its exercise. Its maxim is 'if a man decieve me once it is his fault; if a second time it is my fault.'

"Ambition does not tolerate forgiveness. every man upon his competent work during the time that he was postmaster and repeated to them what he has frequently said with pride to newspaper representatives and others, that he believed his force was not surpassed in efficiency by that of any office in the country. you must remember your friends like the Lord and your enemies like the devil.' Re-Mr. Thompson then introduced the new venge is a reserved power with many an ambitious man. Injured honor and pride oppose forgiveness. Public opinion will tolerate it in a mild form, but for the deeper

postmaster, saying Mr. Sahm was in full accord with himself (Mr. Thompson) as to the conduct of the office, and that, while Mr. Sahm expected every one to do his full duty, yet every one would be accorded fair and impartial treatment without regard to political affiliations. Mr. Sahm responded as follows: "I hardly know how to respond to the words spoken. I can assure you all, however, that no ever entered the government service with a more earnest desire to serve the public well and truly than do I. The postal service or the postoffice is nearer to the public than any other branch of the federal service; in fact, we might say that practically the only direct return we get for the taxes we pay to the general government is the accommodations accorded us through the postoffice. Hence the public has become, and has a perfect

right to be, very sensitive on the subject of mail and its delivery. I am a novice amongst you, but it is my desire with your assistance to master the details of this immense institution. We are one large family of public servants, and should all work together in harmony, with the object in view of getting as close to the public as it is possible to do. We can do this in one way only, and that is by doing our whole duty. So long as it is in my power there shall be no distinction as between man and man in this office. The mere fact that one now holds a higher position than another will cut no figure. Every one will be expected to perform his full duty, to be prompt and industrious, but courteous and polite withal. This is not a time for flowery oratory. I hope the longer we are together in this service the more each and every one of you will be-

come convinced that I am sincere in what

MR. CRAFT'S RECORD.

I have just spoken to you."

S. S. Tolin, one of the carriers, surprised Superintendent Craft, who has for a number of years past been in charge of that department, and has made a record for himself which will live as long as the office, by presenting him, on behalf of the carriers, a pair of diamond sleeve buttons. Mr. Craft responded with a few well chosen words of thanks, in which he said that while maintaining a strict discipline, as was necessary, he had always been ready to do justice to every man in his employ and to carefully weigh all complaints, of which more, possibly, were received in his department than in any other. In concluding he introduced James H. Deery, who will succeed him. Mr. Deery was superintendent of carriers for four years under Postmaster Jones, and he addressed the men briefly telling them, among other things, that h regarded their department as probably the most important, so far as the public was concerned, of any of them. It was, he said, nearer to the people, who were very sensi-tive and somewhat easily offended, and that complaints were more likely to be numerous in this department than in all the others put together. These complaints were often trivial in their character, yet must all be investigated, in justice to the patrons of the office, and it would be his endeavor in these investigations to deal justly with his force. He complimented his predecessor very highly, and said that if his record during the next four years equaled that of Mr. Craft during the past four he would be more than satisfied. Postoffice Inspector Fletcher, as is customary when an office changes hands,

made an inventory and a careful examination of the books. Everything was found to be in first-class shape and the books balanced to a cent. The work on the books and accounts was done in a little less than a day and reflects great credit on the accuracy and ability of Postmaster Thompson and his splendid force. Mr. Sahm compliments Mr. Thompson and the force very highly upon the condition in which by found things and says the office has been admirably managed. He says that both Mr. Thompson and Mr. Craft have been exceedingly kind to him, and though the latter tendered his resignation vesterday. he accompanied it with an assurance that whatever service he could render at any time was at the disposal of the new postmaster. There was turned over to Post-master Sahm \$80,000 worth of stamps and \$20,000 in money, \$2,900 of this being in cash and the balance in certificates of deposit. making an aggregate of \$100,000, for which the new official gave his receipt. What remained in what is known as the postal fund must, under the law, be sent to the Cincinnati postoffice. The balance carried in this latter fund is never large, the law not permitting to be carried more than enough to meet current expenses. Out of this fund are paid the salaries of the rail-way postal clerks. About 800 offices send their receipts to Indianapolis, and this constitutes what is designated as the postal fund, which is entirely separate from the money office fund. These offices are within a radius of fifty miles of this city and include some good-sized ones, the receipts from which run pretty high. To-day there will probably be in the neighborhood of \$20,000 received from these offices for the quarter ending Saturday. Of this amount \$18,000 or thereabouts must, under the law, be sent at once to the Cincinnati office. There having been some question raised as to whether or not the position of night superintendent, to which Thomas F. Colbert has been appointed, comes under the civil-service rules, Mr. Sahm says that Mr. Colbert will not assume the duties of the place until he has definite assurance that the position is not a civil-service one. Mr. Sahm further says that while he expected he would have several more offices at his disposal than he has, he intends to follow the civil-service regulation strictly in spite of the tremendous pressure which is continuously brought to bear on him for posi-tions in the postoffice department.

VIRTUE OF FORGIVENESS.

Rev. Dr. Sims Dicourses Upon a Text from Matthew.

In addition to the regular services at Meridian-street M. E. Church yesterday morning there was a special song service. The feature of the song service was the singing of Miss Unni Lund, of Syracuse, N. Y. Her singing of "Hear, O Israel," was soul stirring.

The sermon by Rev. Dr. Sims was from a text taken from Matthew v, 44: "Love your enemies," and Luke xii, 3, "If thy brother trespass against thee rebuke him, if he repent, forgive him." The sermon briefed was substantially as follows:

"We are so constituted that we possess great power to help or hurt each other. Our social relations are very complicated, and most of our life finds itself involved the interest of others. Furthermore, we are extremely sensitive to pleasure and pain. It is a small thing that we pass each other and speak of the weather, using ordinary commonplace words without exchanging any fresh ideas in our casual meetings, and yet if no one said "Good morning" or spoke the commonplace words; if friend after friend passes us through the day without such recognition we should go home at night sadder than if our house had burned without insurance. Selfishness, carelessness and wrong doing multiply the occasions for the grace of forgiveness.

GAR-CI-O-SA

venient opportunity to retaliate or entering

into a state of armed neutrality or formal

basis is the sense of injury done and a

Said a worldly wise man to me once: 'If you would gain and hold influence with men

code there are offenses that hath not for-

giveness. Against all this Christ teaches

the doctrine broad as the race and uni-

versal as human differences. Forgiveness

is the greatest reforming force in the uni-

verse. It destroys hate and extinguishes feuds. It makes the life of its posessor

the holiest, the sweetest, the most beauti-

Rev. Mr. Haines's Anniversary.

the Rev. M. L. Haines's pastorate of the

First Presbyterian Church. At the annual

meeting to be held next Thursday night

the congregation will present him with a painting by T. C. Steele, valued at several

hundred dollars, as a token of their es-

FOUND A DEAD BABY.

An Infant Taken from Pogue's Run

Near Washington Street.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 12

o'clock, the body of a dead male infant was

found in Pogue's run, immediately north

of Washington street. Some boys were

playing along the west bank, when their

attention was called to the body by a man

standing on the bridge. The body was

nude, and was lying in the water at the

foot of the newly-built stone wall. Patrol-

man McClellan was summoned and took

the body to the police station. Coroner Beck was notified. He found no marks on

the body, and held that death was due to

exposure at the time of birth. The body

was removed to Collier & Murphy's morgue.

The detective department are working up

Two Women-Buggy-Street Car.

Yesterday evening, shortly before 6

o'clock, two women in a buggy had a nar-

row escape from serious injury at the

corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets.

The women drove across the street car

tracks, and did not notice an approaching

Columbia-avenue car. The car struck the buggy with great force, shoving it along for a short distance until the car was

stopped by the motorman. The alertness

of the brakeman and the strength of the buggy undoubtedly saved the women from

FINE JEWELRY

Stick Pins, Rings, Hair Pins, Necklaces, Brace-

lets, Brooches, Dress Buttons, Hat Pins, Pend-

ants, Cuff Buttons, Sword Pins, etc., etc. Come

and see us for choice and new novelties in our

Julius C. Walk, Bon.

Leading Jewelera. 12 East Washington St.

Most Fillow

several reliable clews.

disastrous results.

line.

Yesterday was the ninth anniversary of

CIGAR S. D. PIERSON, Indianapolis, GENERAL AGENT.

Forgiveness is distinctly a Christian virtue Doubtless men forgave offenses before Christ taught, but forgiveness was never elevated to a
accepted virtue. The Greek philosophy
knew nothing of it. Xenophon, in his great
eulogy of Cyrus the younger, says he was
the kingliest of all men, for he never permitted any one to do him a favor or an
injury but that he gave a greater favor Lump and Crushed Coke FOR SALE injury but that he gave a greater favor or injury in return. The Jewish religion recognized forgiveness as a characteristic of God, but excluded it from human law. __ BY __ "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe, was the short, concise, universal law of the Jew. Christ was the first to teach the doctrine INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMP'Y of forgiveness. It is not clear that even in our criminal laws in civilized countries that the doctrine is recognized. Presidents and Governors pardon criminals, but it is a question whether it is so much a recogni-TICKETS TO BE HAD AT tion of forgiveness as an imperfect working of justice through the law. The common method of dealing with injuries received is to either treasure them in memory for con-

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